Introduction
There is a long history of developing community awareness of prevention of child mortality from infectious disease deaths in LMICs. Many programs have used community meetings to create an opportunity for discussion among community residents about why a child has died from a particular disease. This is done to raise awareness of risks to other children in the community, to change attitudes among caretakers of those children that favor risk reduction for the child, and to educate the caretakers in specific actions they can take. These have ranged from bringing children to immunization stations to planting gardens to improve micro and macro-nutrient deficiencies. In the PRECISE project in Bangladesh, a similar community activity was undertaken whenever a child died from an injury death. The activity was known as a social autopsy. A community meeting was held with the parents of the drowned child, neighbors and community leaders and moderated by staff of the Centre for Injury Prevention Research, Bangladesh.

Methods
A descriptive study of the process of conducting community awareness meetings that centered on fatal child drowning events in rural villages in the PRECISE project.

Results
A total of 305 social autopsy meetings were conducted during the last four years in the PRECISE intervention areas. More than 15,000 people attended those meetings. Parents, relatives and the neighbours of the deceased child were the participants meeting. Among the total 305 meetings, 130 meetings were due to drowning events. Many discussions and decisions made in the meetings led to changes in environmental risks for drowning. These included fencing the pond/ditches, filling in ditches and unused water reservoirs, and organizing meetings to make people aware about improving active, adult supervision of children.

Conclusions
Community meetings that focus on particular child drowning events are a feasible method for involving the parents and caretakers of the drowned child, as well as neighbors and village elders in a dialogue. Observational evidence shows the process has led to changes in knowledge, attitudes and practices.

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